

# Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME VII.

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## EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER, BY W. F. DURISSE, PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

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All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

### Miscellaneous.

#### From the Plough Boy.

Mr. Editor.—By giving publicity to the following letter, you will confer a favor on those who feel an interest in improving their stock of cattle. It is superfluous to add that the great skill and acknowledged success of Col. Hampton in rearing the finest stock in the State, entitles him to be regarded as of the highest authority; and the liberality with which he has communicated the results of his experience, entitles him to the thanks of this community.

J. T.

COLUMBIA, January 24, 1842.

My Dear Sir.—Without detaining you with an apology, for so long a delay in answering your favor of the 31st ult., I proceed at once to the subject matter of your enquiries. All cattle imported from England, the North and the West, are very liable to be attacked by a fatal disease, which I take to be, an inflammation of the brain.

Young cattle, from eight months, to one year old, are less subject to it, than those more advanced in life. If they survive the summer and autumn, I consider them safe, although great care should be taken of them in the second season. They should be brought into the State as early in the fall as possible, kept in good growing condition through the winter, and in the spring be removed to a high healthy position, have easy access to pure water, and their pastures as much shaded as the nature of the ground will admit. In August and September they should be kept in a cool stable, during the heat of the day, and at night also, the dew at that season, being almost as injurious, as the intense heat of the sun.

With these precautions, I think more than half would escape the disease, the first indication of which, is usually, a languid appearance of the animal, followed by the loss of appetite, short quick breathing, with more or less fever, and not unfrequently accompanied by a cough.

I have hitherto considered this disease, when once established, incurable. I have recently learnt, however, that by sawing off the horns, close to the head, nine out of ten would recover. In two cases only, have I known the remedy to be tried, and in both, the experiment was successful.

I shall be highly gratified if any of these suggestions shall be useful to you, or any of your friends; and wishing you entire success in your experiment.

I am, very respectfully,  
W. HAMPTON.

J. TERRY, Esq.

From the Plough Boy.

#### AN EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Editor.—The details of an experiment which I tried last spring, assisted by a little imagination, and a good deal of mother English, would make an amusing tale. But as I possess neither, I shall attempt nothing but a statement of facts. And, perhaps, if the hint is acted upon, it may be beneficial to both the Farmer and the Printer.

Owing to causes which I could not control, and contrary to my wishes and general practice, I had to plant a piece of new ground, as we farmers call it, so late in the season, that the Corn coming up, there was no other near to divide the attention of the crows and other birds. The Corn, as will be the case, in land that is not well cleared of the litter and covered with the plough, came up very irregular, which enabled the birds to take it nearly as fast as it came up, that is, on two sides of the field, which were bordered by old field pieces. I went round the field some two or three times a day, to afford what protection I could to the young Corn, but, at the end of about two weeks from the time the Corn first began to come up, so great was the havoc on about one fourth of the field, and the stalks stood so few and far between, that I was obliged to plough that portion up. As the season was growing late, and the Corn now left, was too far advanced for the "var mine" to pull up, and thinking of the proverb, "a bird in the hand is worth two in a bush," I finally concluded to go over it with hoes, and have clean earth put on the Corn, with the view of having it to come up as much as possible. I again commenced my rounds; but all to very little purpose, for the field being large, while I would be in one place, the birds—red birds, crows, &c., would pounce down somewhere else and go to work.

Well, it was early in June, as the story writers have it, I remember it well, it was Friday, and the morning sun beamed forth in all his glory, but his power was somewhat tempered by a brisk and refreshing westerly breeze; I was perplexed and discouraged; I hid my head, resolving to try stratagem, if I could hit upon any thing of quick application, that promised success. I lay me down on a bench, flat on my back, as is my custom when perplexed, and undecided as to a measure, with my arm over my eyes, and there I tried to think of all the

plans that I had ever seen, or heard of being tried in such cases. I thought of cooking the seed Corn in tar, but that was out of season; I thought of boards cut into various s-m-c figures, painted, and hung up, to be agitated by the wind; I thought of new tin reflecting the sun rays, &c.; but all these plans required some delay, and my case was urgent. I was about to give it up, when, raising my head, my eye rested upon a desk, wherein was promiscuously deposited all the newspapers I had received for years. The idea struck me—Mr. Editor do you smell it now? yes, the idea struck me to use these papers in frightening the birds from my field. Well, I gathered an armful of the papers, without regard to religion or politics; excluding from the honor, only such as, by their form, were not suited to such an enterprise. I also pocketed a gross of small tacks, and "put out." By the way, I cut with my pocket knife, a quantity of small poles, six or eight feet long, leaving a horizontal branch at the top, or, if that was wanting, I bent the top square to one side, so that the papers might hang perpendicular and square, the better to resist the action of wind and water. These I carried to the field. Before proceeding further, I will state how I confined the papers to the stalks: I doubled the paper near the edge, a time or two, to give it sufficient consistency for the tacks to hold it firm to the stalk; I then laid the edge along on the branch left for its reception, and confined it with three or four tacks. I was particular, in putting them up, for the paper to hang square. In this way they all survived the influence of the weather, until long after they were necessary for the protection of the Corn. And now for the result: I am writing facts, Mr. Editor, as I told you in the outset. But, I see that crowd now as they dart through the air, as if—but not so fast; when I arrived at the field, the wind was blowing brisk. The first paper I stuck up was an "American Baptist." As I stuck the pole in the ground, I heard a crow, the only one in the field, I believe, about 150 yards off. You know Mr. Editor, that crows have a peculiar kind of howl, when their nests are disturbed, or when they are attacking owls, &c.—and thus it gave notice: c-a-w—and as the wind flapped the paper, he came out in broad and lengthened cadence, caw-caw-caw. Did you ever see a crow fired at, by a keen rifle, and just missed? well, if you have, you may form some idea about how he left the place; he uttered not another sound, but, putting himself in complete trim, he darted through the air, with almost the swiftness of an arrow, nor did I see any crows in that field, from that time, until the Corn was out of danger, with one exception, and that was on a portion of the field where I obtained a good stand at the outset, and put no papers. I then proceeded to put up all my papers, without any incident worth relating, except terribly frightening a dove, with a "Philadelphia Saturday Courier," at which I would have given the honor, or at this discovery, to have had somebody to help me laugh. Mr. Editor, I suppose I might speculate a little as to the relative merits of the different papers, set up, as scare crows; but I will only say, so far as I now recollect, the "Temperance Advocate" looked modest; the "Edgefield Advertiser" appeared to have good will for the cause; the "Biblical Recorder" showed a war front; and the "Brother Jonathan" covered a large space. The actual merits of two others have already been mentioned; but to conclude, I replanted my Corn again; it was not molested, and I made a pretty good crop, though, from its lateness, it was light. Farmers of Edgefield, take good papers, read them, and if you have occasion use them as scare crows.

J. of R.

#### From the Albany Cultivator.

##### WORK FOR THE MONTH.

Trees may be pruned this month; and if orchards are subjected to this operation, as they should be, the fruit will be greatly improved. It is wrong to suffer years to elapse without pruning; since when it is then done, the cutting out of branches of many years growth, makes large wounds and injures the tree. It will do cattle and sheep good to have the privilege of browsing the prunings as they fall from the trees. A little labor expended on the orchard every year, will be better than heavy and close pruning at once. In pruning, the great object is to so thin the branches, that the sun and air can penetrate every part.

February is a good month to secure a supply of wood, if this important item of domestic economy has not been already attended to. Don't flatter yourself that it is more profitable to burn green wood, or that such wood makes a hotter fire than dry. None but those who get their wood a "drag" at a time through the year, and cut it only as fast as wanted, will maintain such doctrines. If your wood is cut and split, in the woods, a few weeks before it is to be drawn, many tons of water will evaporate from it, and so much is saved in transportation. But in this case you will lose the most of your chips, which, when wood is chiefly cut for the fire with the axe, will amount to about one-fifth of the whole. Prepared in the wood yard, most of these are saved. Wood piled in a month requires air, or it will be attacked with mold and rot.

Sheep, and particularly ewes, will require careful looking to this month. If fed on dry food only as is usually the case, and without access to water, they are very apt to be attacked with diseases arising from costiveness, such as staggers, stretchers, &c., although the staggers sometimes arises from worms or grubs penetrating the brain. To prevent disease, the sheep should be fed with cut potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other green food, at least twice a week, if once each day, so much the better. They should have salt frequently, & if a load of hemlock or spruce brush, is occasionally drawn to the yard for them they will feed on it with avidity, and with benefit. The weak ones must not be neglected, for if they do not receive the necessary attention now, they will hardly get through the spring months.

Cattle must be salted frequently; it aids their appetites, and is essential to their health. Cattle will do with much less food if kept in comfortable stables, than if allowed to run at large, and are exposed to the cold and storms. Warmth is essen-

tial to all domestic animals. Carding or rubbing cattle or horses is a decided benefit to them, cleansing the skin and hair, and contributing materially to health. Change of food is useful. Roots, hay, corn, fodder, may be advantageously alternated or mixed, and a good stack of straw for them to amuse themselves upon, will do them no harm. If any animal in the yard is moping, refuses to eat, and has his hair rough and staring, it should receive better treatment, more nourishing food, and proper attention, until improvement appears.

Sometimes the snow disappears in February, and leaves the wheat fields & meadows bare. It is not uncommon at such times to see on some farms, such fields covered with cattle, sheep, or geese, tramping or feeding down the young wheat, or poaching the meadows. This is a bad practice. It is bad for the animals, and it is worse for the wheat, and the roots of grass. Keep your fences up, and all your creatures where they should be, until the proper time for turning them out arrives. Look to the drains in your fields, and see that the water courses are clear. Water flowing over, or standing on winter wheat, is very sure to kill it.

If you have young fruit trees, either in a nursery or orchard, around which the snow is lying, it is a good plan to read it firmly around them to keep the meadow mice from gnawing the bark and killing the trees. If the grass is kept from the trunks of the trees, and this precaution is used, trees may be considered safe from mice, otherwise serious losses may ensue.

February is a good month to ascertain the condition of your farming implements, your wagons, plows, harrows, &c. &c. to see what need repairs, and what new ones are wanted. Never undertake to be a farmer without tools. Without such as are necessary, a farm cannot be worked well, or kept in order. If proper care was taken of farming implements, if they were kept from exposure to the storms of winter, and the rain and sun of summer, they would on an average last one-third longer than they now do. There is no surer sign of a slovenly farmer, than to see his wagons, carts, plows, harrows, &c. strung about the streets or fields, and left as they were at the approach of winter, for the season. It is from this and similar instances of improvidence, that farmers sustain losses, that materially diminish their profits, if they do not swallow them wholly.

Often as we have alluded to the subject of the improvement of fruit, we cannot avoid calling the attention of farmers to the matter again in this place. It is so much better to have good fruit than poor, and good fruit may be had with so little care, that indifference is most surprising. The most certain mode of securing good fruit is by grafting; and the latter part of this month is an excellent time to select an cuttings. Label them, and pack in a box in your cellar with moist earth, or bury them in a border where the mice will not find them. They must not be kept too wet, or too warm, but they ought not to remain dry for any length of time between cutting and using.

Cut up a few turnips or potatoes your sheep, and sprinkle on them so salt; it will keep them in good heart & condition. Give your horses once a week a handful of clean ashes with their oats, and they will rarely be troubled with belly ache, or bots. It is much easier keep animals in good condition than to restore them after they once become p and it is much better to prevent any becoming diseased, than to have the trouble of curing them when sick.

#### From the Tennessee Cultivator.

PLEASANT HOPPE, near Covington Tenn., Dec. 1841.

Mr. T. Fanning—Dear Sir—My mention in life is changed since I last saw our old friend the Editor of the S. C. Cultivator. I am now in the country most delighted man you know of—

though I am not progressing very rapidly, I am endeavoring to improve. Many are the jests I have with my brother farmers when they come to see me—well say they, "how do you like the business? do you not find it a harder matter than you thought? You must look out or you will find that book farming won't do." I take all advice I can get—try to improve on it—keep working along and saying to myself, I will show my friends after a little that a different system than the one we have been pursuing is for the better.

The first thing I do in reading your valuable paper is to look over the editorial matter and then for the communications—these are always interesting, and I am sorry that none of your experienced subscribers do not contribute the knowledge they have hooped up for years—they certainly do not think upon the great advantage this is to new hands at the business like myself. I must ask you to call upon them and to continue to call, until they come forth—let them not be afraid of criticism—facts and experience are what I dare say seven-tenths of your readers want—let them give their every year's experience upon the raising of all kinds of grain crops—the different grasses, &c., &c.—how to prepare the seed, how and when to manure—the right time to break up ground for the various crops and the best method. Let us know the best plan to raise, and what are the most profitable root crops in Tennessee.

My operations commenced last March, and a great part of my time has been up in making a comfortable shelter for my wife and children. The plan I have adopted in this is entirely new here, and I think well adapted for small farmers with a

small piece. I may give you a description at some future time.

The spring was too far advanced for me to prepare my corn ground as it should have been—however, I concluded to try one field of 7 acres on the old plan of ridging up, with a turning plow, and another of 12 acres, with the cultivator (or rather a broad-south harrow) with 7 teeth, which idea I took from several correspondents in the Albany Cultivator. The corn made by the turning plow, was as good as any of my neighbors, and like most of them I lost much of the fodder, the season being dry it burned up. My harrowed field was most beautiful, "green as grass" all the time, & what is a matter of great importance, the soil could not wash away with a heavy rain, and by being loose and level, whenever a shower did come, the roots got the benefit of the whole. Many persons asked me during the season, how I managed to keep this field so green. I replied "by book farming."

Speaking of improvement, I think I have the most splendid sample of hogs I ever beheld, and where do you imagine I procured them? Why, sir, they are from our interesting friend Dr. Martin. The Woburn hog has every thing in the shade.—Whatever other hogs may be that are called Woburns, I do not know, but sir, I assure you I have seen many Berkshire's. (I have seen myself from Mr. Trubee of your City.) I have seen the Irish Graziers, the Byfield, the Dutch & the Essex half black, but never one like the one I am touching my Woburn pig raised by a like magic. See the picture of the hog in the county, and you will see that there were hogs in the country, and Berkshire's (some of them) two months ago. I have seen one of the "Tipton Beauty" might bear one extra. Hazen's Woburn boasts any thing that other of Tipton Beauty and took the premium—did you know—and I venture next winter will, as like more noise about it. I am daily looking which are said to be

from C. N. Bement, the Doves Sheep—and Dr. Pringle of Mount Airy, remarked among his Berkshire's are among the best of the kind. I am among sheep that mean the genuine full blooded hogs.

A small field of clover or rye seed in March upon your soil will be well. I say of your correspondents information to raise a crop of corn in an acre next year. I planted 18th of May—I expect I am growing too tedious, I yours, very respectfully,  
W. M. C. HAZEN.

some of our South Carolina friends to the enquiry upon time!

Massachusetts Ploughman.

As much difference in horses as in women, and he who has a first-class may consider himself fortunate. The Morgan breed of horses is highly valued in New-Hampshire and in Vermont for service this race has probably superior to any in the country. A good horse was made for service here for show; and though he is not large, he will perform as much as which are noted for those points, truth is, as all men of experience admit, that middle sized animals of all classes are capable of performing and are willing to perform more service in proportion to their size, than very large animals of their class.

Some dealers in horses think they can detect Morgan blood from the habit the animal has of leering and showing his teeth but from the knowledge we have of him we should not consider him cross or vicious. This race of horses is noted for great endurance, and near the end of a journey you will find a real Morgan in as good spirits as at the commencement.

You cannot always determine from the look of an animal what his performance will be; but by careful examination and comparison an experienced horseman will not often be deceived; and any one will choose better and with more confidence after he has satisfied himself that the ancestors of the individual, for several generations, have proved good and true. We may be deceived and we never should rely wholly on ancestry, or one any one circumstance. We need all the aids we can command to ascertain all the qualities of a horse, and a purchaser needs to put in requisition all his powers of judging.

A caution to those who have faulty Horses.—We often suffer ourselves to be cheated in a trade through impatience to be rid of a horse, that has one fault. "If you have one friend, I think you're happy," is a very old maxim; and if your horse has but one fault, it is often better to wink at it than to put him away for a horse that has two. One will hastily put away a horse, because he seems too small, for one that is lazy and slow. Another will exchange a good eater for a dainty horse and a fault laborer. Another will put away a horse

on account of his complexion! for one that will stumble and kick. A lame horse is put off in haste for one that is in a consumption. One that trots hard for one that will trot only when he pleases. One that will not draw before oxen for one that is unwilling to keep pace with them. And a horse with one eye for one that sees two many sights.

If your horse has but one fault keep him and be easy: If your wife has two say nothing about them.

#### TEMPERING EDGE TOOLS.

The art of hardening and tempering steel, without risk, for the various purposes to which this most important of all metals is adopted, is so little understood even by many who work in it, that I presume a short communication on this subject would be acceptable. It often happens that tools, on which labor has been bestowed, are spoiled in tempering, to the disappointment of the maker. The following directions, which by experience will be found to be correct, are designed to remedy these inconveniences. Should you think a correct knowledge of this art of importance to the mechanical part of the community, you will please to give it a place.

Admitting the tool has been properly forged without burning or injuring the steel, in order for a good temper, it should be carefully heated in a fire made with wood or charcoal, till it is of a red color, and then plunged into clean cold water in a perpendicular direction. If the temper is to be that of an edge tool, and steel must then be made bright, by grinding or scouring with a coarse stone, and held over the fire until it is of a deep yellow or straw color. This is the proper temper of edge tools, the most difficult part of which process is, to give the steel the least possible degree of even heat, to give it the greatest possible degree of hardness and strength. If the heat is continued beyond this exact degree, the pores of the steel will be so opened as to render it brittle with but a small degree, by inattention, or accident, the evil will not be remedied by letting it cool down to this color, before it is cooled in the water; in this case it will be necessary to hammer the tool over again, in order to settle the pores of the steel together. The greatest care should therefore be taken in hardening a tool, not to heat it too hot, as its goodness depends more on the circumstance than is apprehended. Care should also be taken that it does not remain in the fire after it has acquired a proper heat; as even without a greater degree of heat, the fire will soon heat it over with a thick scale, which will prevent the water from cooling it so quickly, as is necessary to render it hard as possible.

Many small tools, such as punches, branches, &c., for clock and watch makers, may be tempered by the simple process of heating as above directed, and cooling them in hot water, a little below boiling heat. This temper gives small tools great strength and a proper degree of hardness. Very small drills are best heated in a candle, with a blow pipe, and cooled in tallow. Their temper is to be taken down the same as an edge tool. Tools for turning iron and steel, receive a much greater degree of hardness by being cooled in quick-silver instead of water. This method of hardening must be valuable to clock and watch makers, as well as to many other mechanics, who want tools as hard as possible.

The temper of a spring, after it is carefully hardened, is obtained by holding it over the fire with tallow till it blazes and burns off; the burning of the tallow should be continued for a minute or two on those springs which from their use are liable to break. Small springs, and other articles to be tempered spring temper, are more conveniently tempered in a sheet-iron pan, or case with tallow, held over the fire until it blazes, when it is to be taken off and carefully shaken while the tallow continues burning.

Saws and many other common tools which require a file to sharpen them, punches and arbor in clocks and watches, surgeon's instruments except those designed for cutting, bayonets, sword blades, gun sticks and various other articles are of this temper.

Iron may be hardened by the process of what is called cast-hardening. This is performed by meling the iron in an air tight case, with charcoal dust and salt, and heating the same red hot for one or two hours, and cooling it in clean cold water. The hammers and many other parts of gun locks are hardened in this manner. If the process is properly managed, iron and steel may be hardened without even altering the smooth surface of the instruments the advantage of which is sufficient to induce the greatest attention in giving it the exact degree of heat.

#### WATER CEMENTS, OR ROMAN CEMENTS.

Hardens under water, and consolidate almost immediately on being mixed. The ancient Romans, in making their water cements, employed a peculiar earth obtained at the town of Puzzolani. This they called *Pozzolana*; it is the same that is now called *Pozzolana*. There is a substance called *terras, terras, or trass*, mostly employed by the Dutch in their great aqueduct structures. It is very durable in water, but inferior to the other kinds in the air. In an analysis of Parker's Roman cement, by Monsieur Berthier, he finds that its constituents differ so little from the constituents of chalk and common clay, that he proposes the manufacturing of a similar cement by the mere mixture of them in certain proportions.—One part

of clay, and two and a half parts of chalk, sets almost instantly, and may therefore be regarded as Roman cement. If clay and oxide of iron be mixed with oil, according to Mr. Gad, of Stockholm, they will form a cement that will harden under water.—It has been discovered that manganese is a valuable ingredient in water cements: four parts of grey clay are mixed with six of the black oxide of manganese, and ninety good limestone, reduced to fine powder; then the whole is calcined to expel the carbonic acid. When this mixture has been well calcined and cooled, it is to be worked into the consistency of a soft paste, with sixty parts of washed sand. If a lump of this can be thrown into water, it will harden directly.

#### From the Tennessee Agriculturalist.

##### LETTER IN RELATION TO SILK.

Dr. T. White, who has been so successful as to construct, (in the estimation of judges at the American Institute) the most popular silk machine in America, and in the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Tallmadge, the best instrument of the kind known, writes to the Junior Editor, from Philadelphia, under date of Dec. 11th, 1841, to the following effect:

Dear Sir—My machine has gone ahead of any thing in this country, and is now in high credit throughout this region. I am sorry I am not able to convey an idea to you, and through you to all others concerned, of the improvements I have made in my machine since I left Nashville, so that they who have bought rights might add them to their machines; one thing is certain, however, that they can work the machines, with much more ease, and to a much greater certainty. I consider myself in honor bound to give the advantages of all the improvements to those who have purchased of me. In a former letter, I informed you that I found the silk business in a flourishing state throughout the whole country, until I reached Washington, D. C.; such was the fact, but from thence to New York, I found it in a collapsed state; the multitudes speculation had wound it almost entirely up. In New York and throughout all the New England States, it is in a much healthier state. However, the success that the few had who persevered in the business last season, has begun to attract general attention, and the business is beginning to revive, and I think will soon be convalescent, if it should not become febrile again. Trees are beginning to be sought for, and large shipments are being made to the West Indies and Mexico. Mr. Strong, who is well known to the silk faculty, has received a number of large orders for those markets, but at what price, no one knows but himself; it is his opinion, however, that in less than two years trees will be in greater demand than they have ever been. Such of our Tennessee friends as wish to engage in the business, had better procure their trees while they are to be had at a fair price.—A great many hundred thousand will be shipped from this part this winter & spring; it is being done, however, as secretly as possible, in order to keep the trees from advancing in price. I hope you have succeeded in obtaining a charter for a Silk Manufacturing Company at Nashville. I have not acquainted with a great many silk weavers, most of whom are employed weaving coach lace at Newark, New Jersey. There are seven establishments in that place, weaving lace and fringe, employing from 6 to 15 hands each. Silk suitable for their purpose is worth from 10¢ to 12¢ dollars a pound, but it has to be finished ready for the loom.

Yours truly, THOMAS WHITE.

#### CONSUMPTION OF MEAT.

There are few things in the habits of Americans, which strike the foreign observer with more force, than the extravagant consumption of food—and more especially of meat. Truly we are a carnivorous people. With all our outcry about hard times, the provisions consumed in America would support, in health, treble our population in Europe. The vast consumption of MEAT is not only wasteful, but injurious to health, and activity of body and mind. The body if made of iron, would be unable to perform all the functions imposed upon it at one time—especially is it, we should suppose, without pretending to any science on the subject, deleterious to eat meat suppers—or to eat a heavy meal immediately preceding any action of body and mind. May it not be averred that one half of the provisions consumed in this country might be saved with certainty of avoiding the numerous diseases that arise from plethora, impaired digestion, and disordered blood? Let the heads of any family examine, and they will find that a substitution of bread and vegetables and milk for three fourths of the meat consumed, would be attended with economy and better health.—American Farmer.

#### OUTSIDE ROW.

"Sam," said a planter to one of his slaves "if you will contrive any way to prevent the destruction of the outside rows of corn by the squirrels, I will release you from work for a month." Sam mused a while and then replied, "suppose massa, you leave the outside rows, and no plant em at all: den squirrels no trouble em."

#### TO CURE A COLD.

Most generally a cold may be relieved in one night's time, by drinking a pint of tea from the dry loose bark of the scaly hickory. A vomit frequently gives relief. —Agriculturist.